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PAINTBRUSHED.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSHES.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	179
PAINTBRUSHES.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	14
PAINTBRUSHING.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSH-LIKE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7
PAINTBRUSH-SHAPED.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSH-STYLE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2
(PAINTBRUSH\$ AND BRISTLES\$ AND GENE DELIVERY).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	0

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Refine Search:

paintbrush\$ and bristle\$ and gene
delivery

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USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	paintbrush\$ and bristle\$ and gene delivery	0	<u>L2</u>
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	brush\$ and gene delivery	68	<u>L1</u>

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=> s gene delivery device?
L1 13 GENE DELIVERY DEVICE?

=> s DNA or nucleic acid or RNA or ribozymes or aptamers or antisense
L2 222260 DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR RNA OR RIBOZYMES OR
APTAMERS OR ANTISENSE

=> s l2 and deliver? and device?
L3 473 L2 AND DELIVER? AND DEVICE?

=> s l1 or l3
L4 476 L1 OR L3

=> s l4 and sponge?
L5 11 L4 AND SPONGE?

=> s l4 and bristle?
L6 0 L4 AND BRISTLE?

=> s l4 and brush?
L7 0 L4 AND BRUSH?

=> s l4 and fiber?
L8 20 L4 AND FIBER?

=> s l4 and contact

L9 10 L4 AND CONTACT

=> s l4 and contact?
L10 18 L4 AND CONTACT?

=> s l4 and polymeriz?
L11 3 L4 AND POLYMERIZ?

=> s l4 and lumen?
L12 2 L4 AND LUMEN?

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:08:40 ON 14 DEC 2001)

FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:02 ON 14 DEC 2001

L1 13 S GENE DELIVERY DEVICE?
L2 222260 S DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR RNA OR RIBOZYMES OR
APTAMERS OR ANTISENSE
L3 473 S L2 AND DELIVER? AND DEVICE?
L4 476 S L1 OR L3
L5 11 S L4 AND SPONGE?
L6 0 S L4 AND BRISTLE?
L7 0 S L4 AND BRUSH?
L8 20 S L4 AND FIBER?
L9 10 S L4 AND CONTACT
L10 18 S L4 AND CONTACT?
L11 3 S L4 AND POLYMERIZ?
L12 2 S L4 AND LUMEN?

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L13 6 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 or l8 or l9 or l10 or l11 or l12
L14 53 L5 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15 45 DUP REM L14 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l8 or l9
L16 30 L8 OR L9

=> d bib abs l15 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 45 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y(N):y

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:503315 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100503315
TI Localized ***delivery*** of factors enhancing survival of transplanted
cells.
AU Mooney, David J. (1); Langer, Robert S.; Vacanti, Joseph P.
CS (1) Ann Arbor, MI USA
ASSIGNEE: Children's Medical Center Corp.; Massachusetts Institute of
Technology
PI US 6281015 August 28, 2001
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(Aug. 28, 2001) Vol. 1248, No. 4, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
AB Growth factors and/or angiogenic factors are administered in combination
with dissociated cells to be transplanted, preferably in microspheres with
the cells on or in a polymeric matrix, to enhance survival and
proliferation of the transplanted cells. Examples demonstrate that
epidermal growth factor (EGF) was incorporated into microspheres
fabricated from a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid using a double
emulsion technique, the incorporated EGF was steadily released over one
month in vitro, and it remained biologically active, as determined by its
ability to stimulate ***DNA*** synthesis, division, and long-term
survival of cultured hepatocytes. EGF-containing microspheres were mixed
with a suspension of hepatocytes, seeded onto porous ***sponges***,
and implanted into the mesentery of two groups of Lewis rats, to
demonstrate efficacy in vivo. Two weeks after implantation in PCS animals,
devices which included EGF-containing microspheres showed a
two-fold increase in the number of engrafted hepatocytes, as compared to
implants which received blank microspheres.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:490540 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100490540
TI Therapeutic intraluminal stents.
AU Donovan, Maura G.; Stein, Paul M. (1)
CS (1) Maple Grove, MN USA
ASSIGNEE: Medtronic, Inc.
PI US 6228845 May 08, 2001
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(May 8, 2001) Vol. 1248, No. 2, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
AB This invention relates to an intraluminal stent having a ***lumen***
-wall ***contacting*** surface and a ***lumen***-exposed surface
wherein the stent comprises a first polymer composition comprising fibrin
and wherein the stent is suitable to ***deliver*** virus to the wall
of a ***lumen*** of the body. The invention also relates to methods
for making the stent and to methods for ***delivering***
nucleic ***acid*** to cells accessible from a wall of a body
lumen.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 2001:390076 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100390076
TI Compositions and methods for ***delivery*** of genetic material.
AU Carrano, Richard A. (1); Wang, Bin; Weiner, David B.
CS (1) Paoli, PA USA
ASSIGNEE: The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; Apollan, Inc.,
Malvern, PA, USA
PI US 6197755 March 06, 2001
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
(Mar. 6, 2001) Vol. 1244, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. e-file.

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent

LA English

AB Methods of introducing genetic material into cells of an individual and compositions and kits for practicing the same are disclosed. The methods comprise the steps of ***contacting*** cells of an individual with a genetic vaccine facilitator and administering to the cells, a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** molecule that is free of retroviral particles. The ***nucleic*** ***acid*** molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes a protein that comprises at least one epitope that is identical or substantially similar to an epitope of a pathogen antigen or an antigen associated with a hyperproliferative or autoimmune disease, a protein otherwise missing from the individual due to a missing, non-functional or partially functioning gene, or a protein that produce a therapeutic effect on an individual. Methods of prophylactically and therapeutically immunizing an individual against HIV are disclosed. Pharmaceutical compositions and kits for practicing methods of the present invention are disclosed.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:81682 CAPLUS

DN 135:382523

TI Method for production of enhanced traceable immunizing drinking water and other liquid and gas products, ***devices*** for production and use thereof, and use of the enhanced products for immunizing living beings

IN Tribelsky, Zamin; Ende, Michael

PA Atlantium Ltd., Israel

SO PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001083385	A2 20011108	WO 2001-IL383	20010427
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI IL 2000-135843 A 20000428

AB A method for the prodn. of enhanced traceable opto-physiol. polished liqs., and gases or solids or combination for immunizing living beings, ***devices*** using the method, use, and preferred mode for utilization are disclosed. A multi processing platform is proposed according to the invention harnessing time domain optonics of light and sound, wherein the transient sound produced by light is measured, referenced or calibrated against the light produced by sound for the formation adequate energy levels or densities or fluence rates for the purpose of disocn. of noxious or innocuous species or combination constituents components while keeping their geometrical integrity above their predet. resonance levels, thus intact for later traceable recognition and triggering of pos. decisive action by immune systems.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:861308 CAPLUS

DN 135:200543

TI Method for the preparation of microcapsules and nanocapsules by micromixing technique

IN Lange, Iiona; Kirsten, Christian N.; Roth, Marcel

PA Henkel K.-G.a.A, Germany

SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA German

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001084331	A1 20010907	WO 2001-EP2240	20010228
W: JP, US			
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR			
DE 10010194 A1 20010913 DE 2000-10010194 20000302			

PRAI DE 2000-10010194 A 20000302

AB The invention concerns the prepn. of cosmetic and pharmaceutical microcapsules and nanocapsules in a micromixing ***device*** under laminar flow conditions; the encapsulation is performed according to known methods, e.g. phase sepn., polymn., solvent evapn., hydrogel formation, using wax and lipid melts, etc. Applying the micromixing technique decreases the amt. of emulsifier or no emulsifier is required. Various substances are encapsulated by the method, e.g. cosmetics, enzymes, dietary supplements, adhesives, antibiotics, antimicrobial agents, fungicides, vitamins, cells, nucleic acids, etc. Thus for the encapsulation of beta-carotene in paraffin a heatable micromixer comprising a 25 .mu.m diam. mixing chamber capillary was used in conjunction with two HPLC pumps; flow rate was set to 10 mL/min. 0.5 G .beta.-carotene were dissolved in 50.0 g paraffin (m.p. 44-48.degree.C) at 60.degree.C; the soln. was mixed in the micromixer with water at a ratio 1:5 while maintaining 50.degree.C. The paraffin-water dispersion was pumped into 1 L ice water; the formed paraffin drops with the encapsulated paraffin were measured by dynamic light scattering; the particle size distribution was 30-140 .mu.m.

RE.CNT 3

RE

(1) Battelle Memorial Institute; CH 563807 A 1975

(2) Hildebrand Gesine; WO 0072955 A 2000

(3) Interfuel Bv; GB 1446123 A 1978 CAPLUS

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:434805 CAPLUS

DN 135:37189

TI Medical ***device*** for implantation and containing a ***nucleic*** ***acid***

IN Lahtinen, Mika

PA Swed.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 80 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001041874	A1 20010814	WO 2000-SE2460	20001207
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

PRAI SE 1999-4454 A 19991207

SE 1999-4747 A 19991223

SE 2000-285 A 20000131

AB The present invention relates to a medical ***device*** with improved biol. properties for an at least partial ***contact*** with blood, bodily fluids and/or tissues when introduced in a mammalian body, which ***device*** comprises a core and a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** present in a biol. compatible medium. Said ***nucleic*** ***acid*** encodes a translation or transcription product, which is capable of promoting endothelialization in vivo at least partially on a synthetic surface of said core. The present invention also relates to a method of producing a medical ***device*** according to the invention. Further, the present invention also relates to a method of improving a mammalian, preferably human, body's biocompatibility with a synthetic surface, which method comprises introducing a ***device*** according to the invention in the body with an at least partial ***contact*** with blood, bodily fluids and/or tissues and administering a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** present in a biol. compatible medium to the surroundings thereof. Said ***nucleic*** ***acid*** encodes a translation or transcription product capable of promoting endothelialization in vivo at least partially on said synthetic surface. The administration of ***nucleic*** ***acid*** may in alternative embodiments be performed before, simultaneously as or after the introduction of the ***device*** in a body. An example demonstrates that administration of VEGF plasmid in sterile water soln. results in endothelial surface on a PTFE graft.

RE.CNT 3

RE

(1) Eurogene Limited; WO 8820027 A2 1998 CAPLUS

(2) Eurogene Limited; WO 8955315 A1 1999 CAPLUS

(3) van Belle, E.; J Am Coll Cardiol 1997, V29(6), P1371 CAPLUS

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:416980 CAPLUS

DN 135:15085

TI In situ bioresactors expressing systematically available bioactive agents and methods of use thereof in therapy

IN Pierce, Glenn; Chandler, Lois Ann

PA Selective Genetics, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001040272	A2 20010607	WO 2000-US32754	20001130
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

US 2001044413 A1 20011122 US 2000-728644 20001130

PRAI US 1999-168470 P 19991201

AB The present invention relates to a method of in vivo, sustained gene therapy wherein one or more in situ bioresactors (or neo-organisms) express systematically available bioactive agents. One method involves implanting or placing into a tissue site a biocompatible substance capable of cellular ingrowth (e.g., ***device***, matrix, semi-permeable membrane with a matrix or liq. interior, etc.), and systemic ***delivery*** of a bioactive factor. Also provided are compns., ***devices***, and kits comprising the same. In various embodiments the biocompatible substance comprises a matrix and at least one ***nucleic*** ***acid*** mol. encoding a bioactive agent. In other embodiments bioresactors are provided wherein a first gene that encodes a growth factor is present and a second gene encoding a bioactive agent is present during manuf. or provided to the bioresactor following manuf. or implantation.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:416801 CAPLUS

DN 135:24735

TI Electropolymerizable monomers and polymeric coatings on implantable ***devices***

IN Domb, Abraham J.

PA Efrat Biopolymers Ltd., Israel

SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001039813	A1 20010607	WO 2000-IL807	20001130
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
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PRAI US 1999-168628 P 19991203

AB The invention provides an electropolymerizable monomer comprising a chem.

bound active agent for coating of implantable ***devices***, e.g., stents. The monomer is a deriv. of pyrrole, thiophene, carbazole, indole, tyramine, tyrosine, aniline, naphthalene, anthracene, and quinoline. The active agent, such as heparin, a heparinoid, an oligonucleotide, ***DNA***, plasmid, an antithrombotic, anti-inflammatory, or antiproliferative agent, is capable of affecting animal tissue and is released in a controlled manner over a period of 12 h to several months. It is selected from free or conjugated mols. or mols. encapsulated in a controlled ***delivery*** system, such as polymer microparticles. A polymeric coating on implantable ***devices*** with metallic surfaces is prep'd. by electropolym. of oxidizable monomers. The coating is capable of protecting the ***device*** and the patient from thrombosis and unwanted tissue reactions. For example, nanoparticles having pyrrole derivs. bound to the surface and available for electropolym. were prep'd. by polymn. of N-pyrrole-PEG2000-OH (prep'd. from the reaction of bromo-PEG2000-hydroxyl) with lactide using stannous octoate as catalyst. The block copolymer was then mixed with polylactide and PEG-poly(lactide acid) in a CHCl3 soln. The CHCl3 soln. was added dropwise to a stirring buffer soln. (0.01M phosphate pH 7.4) to form nanoparticles with PEG-pyrrole on the surface available for electropolym. and deposition at the stent wire.

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Dubois Rande Jean Luc; WO 9903517 A 1999 CAPLUS
(2) Dyreklev, P; POLYMER 1996, V37(13), P2808 CAPLUS
(3) Garner, B; JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL MATERIALS RESEARCH 1999, V44, P121 CAPLUS
(4) Huber, M; J BIOMED MATER RES 1998, V41(2), P278 CAPLUS
(5) Medtronic Inc; EP 0823354 A 1994
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:84130 CAPLUS

DN 134:136855

TI Methods for preparing human neuroendocrine cells secreting therapeutically effective levels of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) and their use in therapy

IN Thigpen, Anice E.; Lane, Steven B.; Becker, Thomas C.

PA Betagene, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 181 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	WO 2001005943	A2	20010125	WO 2000-US19047	20000713
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	WO 2001005943	A3	20010719		
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-143927 P 19990714

AB The invention provides methods, compns., kits and ***devices*** comprising engineered neuroendocrine cells that secrete therapeutically effective levels of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). Methods of using such cells in various diagnostic and therapeutic embodiments are also provided, including effective treatment of LCAT deficiencies, such as atherosclerosis, using surprisingly low cell doses and prognostic assay methods.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:851563 CAPLUS

DN 135:223736

TI Solid support matrices with memories and combinatorial libraries therefrom

IN Nova, Michael P.; Senyeli, Andrew E.; Xiao, Xiao-Yi; Zhao, Chanfeng; Potash, Hanan

PA Discovery Partners International, USA

SO U.S., 98 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 669,252.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
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	US 5741482	A	19980421	US 1995-428682	19950425
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	US 5925562	A	19990720	US 1995-480196	19950607
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	US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
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	US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567748	19951205
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	WO 9836436	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US8145	19960425
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W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN

	US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960810
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	US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
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	US 6017498	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960908
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	US 5981923	A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930
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	WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1996-US1599	19961003
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	WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
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W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG

	AU 9872573	A1	19970428	AU 1996-72573	19961003
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	EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1996-934084	19961003
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R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

	WO 9749653	A2	19971231	WO 1997-US11035	19970824
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	WO 9749653	A3	19980226		
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W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,

DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	AU 9735779	A1	19980114	AU 1997-35779	19970824
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	US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811
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PRAI	US 1995-428682	A2	19950425		
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	US 1995-473660	A2	19950807		
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	US 1995-480147	A2	19950807		
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	US 1995-480196	A2	19950807		
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	US 1995-484488	A2	19950807		
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	US 1995-484504	A2	19950807		
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	US 1995-538387	A2	19951003		
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	US 1995-567746	A2	19951205		
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	US 1996-639613	B2	19960402		
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	WO 1996-US8145	A2	19960425		
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	US 1996-633410	A2	19960810		
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	US 1996-669252	A2	19960824		
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	US 1995-184504	A2	19950807		
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	US 1996-20708	P	19960824		
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	US 1996-711426	A2	19960805		
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	US 1996-709435	A2	19960908		
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	US 1996-723423	A	19960930		
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	WO 1996-US15999	W	19961003		
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	US 1996-726703	B2	19961007		
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	US 1996-743984	A2	19961028		
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	US 1996-741685	B2	19961031		
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	US 1997-857800	B2	19970122		
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	US 1997-826253	B2	19970327		
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	WO 1997-US11035	W	19970824		
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	US 1997-945053	B2	19971021		
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AB The invention concerns combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials that are encoded with an optically readable code are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The memories include electronic and optical storage media and also include optical memories, such as bar codes and other machine-readable codes. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phs.

"contact" with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery***, chem. modification and other uses. Methods for tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, non-radioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided. Diagrams describing the app. assembly are given.

RE.CNT 114

RE

(3) Anon; FR 2110030 1972 CAPLUS

(9) Anon; EP 0196174 1986 CAPLUS

(10) Anon; WO 8603840 1986 CAPLUS

(11) Anon; WO 8801302 1988 CAPLUS

(14) Anon; WO 8011524 1980 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:811747 CAPLUS

DN 135:190843

TI Method of dopaminergic and serotonergic neuron formation from neuroprogenitor cells by administering fibroblast growth factor type 8 and sonic hedgehog protein for use in treatment of various neurological disorders

IN Rosenthal, Arnon; Hynes, Mary A.; Ye, Weilan

PA Genentech, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 48 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	US 6277820	B1	20010821	US 1996-57860	19980409
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AB The present invention relates to neuronal formation and methods of treating diseases characterized by abnormalities in the activity of dopaminergic (DA) and serotonergic (5HT) neurons. In particular, the invention relates to a method of forming serotonergic neurons in vitro by ***contacting*** neuroprogenitor cells to an effective amt. of native sequence, variants and functional fragments of FGF-4, FGF-8 and Shh. Addnl., disclosed is a method for forming dopaminergic neurons by ***contacting*** neuroprogenitor cells to an effective amt. of FGF-8 and Shh. Further described are compns., cell culture compns. and medical ***devices*** which contain sufficient amt. of FGF-8, Shh or FGF-8, Shh and FGF-4 to stimulate differentiation into dopaminergic or serotonergic neurons, resp. Further described are methods of using serotonergic neurons to treat disorders relating to food intake, hormone secretion, stress response, pain and immune function, sexual activity, cardiovascular function and temp. regulation, in particular, depression, proclivity to suicide, violent aggressive behavior, obsessive-compulsive behavior and anorexia/bulimia and schizophrenia. Further described are methods of using dopaminergic neurons to treat disorders relating postural reflexes, movement and reward-assocd. behaviors, specifically, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia and drug addiction. Further described is the coadministration of a neuronal survival factor, for example, NGF, CNTF, BDNF, NT-3, NT-4, aFGF, IL-1.beta., TNF.alpha., IGF-1, IGF-2, TGF-.beta., TGF-.beta.1 or skeletal muscle ext. The claims are restricted to the use of FGF-8 and Shh, along with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in stimulating differentiation of neuroprogenitor cells into dopaminergic neurons.

RE.CNT 112

RE

(1) Aebischer; US 5182111 1993 CAPLUS

(2) Albers; US 5802309 1997 CAPLUS
(4) Anderson; US 5589376 1996 CAPLUS
(5) Anderson; US 5872499 1997 CAPLUS
(7) Anon; WO 6300439 1993 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001236516 EMBASE

TI Regulation of angiogenesis and matrix remodeling by localized,
matrix-mediated ***antisense*** gene ***delivery***

AU Kyriakides T.R.; Hartzel T.; Huynh G.; Bornstein P.

CS P. Bornstein, Department of Biochemistry, University of Washington, Box
357350, Seattle, WA 98195, United States. bornstein@u.washington.edu

SO Molecular Therapy, (2001) 3/6 (842-849).

Refs: 35

ISSN: 1525-0018 CODEN: MTOHCK

CY United States

DT Journal, Article

FS 022 Human Genetics

027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation

029 Clinical Biochemistry

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

039 Pharmacy

LA English

SL English

AB Implantation of biomaterials, such as glucose sensors, leads to the
formation of a poorly vascularized collagenous capsule that can lead to
implant failure. This process, known as the foreign body reaction (FBR),
develops in response to almost all biomaterials and consists of
overlapping phases similar to those in wound healing. Implantation of
porous biomaterials, such as polyvinyl alcohol ***sponges***, also
leads to granuloma formation within the interstices of the ***sponge***
prior to encapsulation by the FBR. We asked whether ***delivery*** of
an ***antisense*** cDNA for the potent angiogenesis inhibitor
thrombospondin (TSP) 2 would enhance blood vessel formation and alter
collagen fibrillogenesis in the ***sponge*** granuloma and capsule.
Collagen solutions were mixed with plasmid to generate gene-activated
matrices (GAMs) and applied to biomaterials that were then implanted
subcutaneously. Sustained expression of plasmid-encoded proteins was
observed at 2 weeks and a month following implantation. In vivo
delivery of plasmids, encoding either sense or ***antisense***
TSP2 cDNA, altered blood vessel formation and collagen deposition in
TSP2-null and wild-type mice, respectively. Untreated implants, implanted
next to GAM-treated implants, did not show exogenous gene expression and
did not elicit altered responses, suggesting that gene ***delivery***
was limited to implant sites. This method of ***antisense***
DNA ***delivery*** has the potential to improve the
performance and life span of implantable ***delivery***
devices and biosensors.

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001081587 EMBASE

TI Technology evaluation: VEGF165 gene therapy, Valentis Inc.

AU Morse M.A.

CS M.A. Morse, Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center,
Durham, NC 27710, United States. m.morse@cgct.duke.edu

SO Current Opinion in Molecular Therapeutics, (2001) 3/1 (97-101).

Refs: 21

ISSN: 1484-8431 CODEN: CUOTFO

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal, Article

FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery

022 Human Genetics

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles

039 Pharmacy

LA English

SL English

AB Valentis Inc, formerly GeneMedicine, is developing a vascular endothelial
growth factor (VEGF165) non-viral gene therapy using its proprietary PINC
polymer for plasmid condensation. Two physician-initiated phase II
angioplasty trials are ongoing, one for treating peripheral vascular
disease and one for treating coronary artery disease [281714], [347153].
In February 2000, the trials were expected to be completed in the fourth
quarter of 2000 [358225]; however, in October 2000, it was reported that
the trial for peripheral vascular disease would be completed in the first
quarter of 2001 [385232]. In March 2000, Valentis initiated a trial
incorporating Valentis's DOTMA-based cationic lipid gene ***delivery***
system and the VEGF165 gene with Eurogene's local collar-reservoir
delivery ***device***. The trial is designed to demonstrate
that the VEGF165 gene, ***delivered*** locally to the outside surface
of a blood vessel, will transfect and express in the smooth muscle cells
of the vessel wall [360683]. In March 1999, Valentis was awarded with a
Phase II SBIR grant of \$688,260. The aim of grant was to advance the
development of non-viral gene therapies for ischemia. Specifically,
Valentis intended to select an optimal promoter to be used with the VEGF
expression plasmid. Valentis also intended to evaluate the gene therapy
system in a rabbit ischemia model and complete the necessary preclinical
studies for submission of an IND [318137].

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000.758571 CAPLUS

DN 133-340283

TI Coating of medical ***devices*** with therapeutic agents, polymers,
sugars and waxes using air suspension

IN Schwarz, Marlene; Miller, Kathleen; Kamath, Kalpana

PA Scimed Life Systems, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN,CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000082830	A2 20001026	WO 2000-US10318	20000418
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WO 2000082830	A3 20001228		
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W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR,
CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU,
ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU,
LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE,

SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW,
AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-293994 A 19990419

US 2000-551614 A 20000417

AB Methods and apparatuses for coating medical ***devices*** and the
devices thereby produced are disclosed. In one embodiment, the
invention includes a method comprising the steps of suspending the medical
device in an air stream and introducing a coating material into
the air stream such that the coating material is dispersed therein and
coats at least a portion of the medical ***device***. In another
embodiment, the medical ***devices*** are suspended in an air stream
and a coating app. coats at least a portion of the medical ***device***
with a coating material. The coating app. may include a ***device***
that utilizes any no. of alternative coating techniques for coating the
medical ***devices***. This process is used to apply one or more
coating materials, simultaneously or in sequence. In certain embodiments
of the invention, the coating materials include therapeutic agents,
polymers, sugars, waxes, or fats. By using air suspensions to coat
medical ***devices*** the methods of the present invention result in
coatings having minimal defects and uniform thicknesses and mech.
properties. Further, the methods of the present invention are time
efficient and cost effective because they facilitate the coating of
numerous medical ***devices*** in a single batch, resulting in
numerous medical ***device*** units config. substantially the same
coating. For example, coronary stents were coated with a soln. config.
0.5-2.0% Elvac 40W and 0.05-0.6% paclitaxel in chloroform. The coating
process resulted in stents coated with uniform coating layers in which
paclitaxel was evenly distributed on each stent and substantially the same
dose applied to every stent in the batch.

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000.608567 CAPLUS

DN 133:187983

TI Method of promoting mucosal hydration with certain uridine, adenine and
cytidine diphosphates and analogs thereof

IN Yenza, Benjamin R.; Rideout, Janet L.; Jones, Arthur C.

PA Inspire Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN,CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000050024	A2 20000831	WO 2000-US5282	20000225
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WO 2000050024	A3 20010705		
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W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,
KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,
MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,
TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1161246 A2 20011212 EP 2000-914781 20000225

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, I, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRAI US 1999-121754 P 19990228

WO 2000-US5282 W 20000225

OS MARPAT 133:187983

AB A method and prep. for the stimulation of mucosal hydration in a subject
in need of such treatment is disclosed. The method comprises
administering to the mucosal surfaces of the subject a purinergic receptor
agonist such as UDP, dinucleotides, CDP, ADP, or their therapeutically
useful analogs and derivs., in an amt. effective to stimulate mucin
secretion. Pharmaceutical formulations and methods of making the same are
also disclosed. Methods of administering the same would include: topical
administration via a liq., gel, cream, or as part of a ***contact***
lens or selective release membrane; or systemic administration via nasal
drops or spray, inhalation by nebulizer or other ***device***, oral
form (liq. or pill), injectable, intra-operative instillation or
suppository form. A method for facilitating the expectoration of sputum
for the purpose of detecting cellular abnormalities indicative of lung
disease is also disclosed. Uridine diphosphate at 104-108 M increased
mucin release in cultured epithelial and goblet cells.

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000.535384 CAPLUS

DN 133:132093

TI ***Devices***, systems and methods for time domain multiplexing of
reagents

IN Chow, Calvin Y. H.; Parce, J. Wallace

PA Caliper Technologies Corp., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN,CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000045172	A1 20000803	WO 2000-US2285	20000128
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W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,
CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL,
IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA,
MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI,
SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,
DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF,
CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1147417 A1 20011024 EP 2000-905831 20000128

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, I, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

PRAI US 1999-238487 A2 19990128

WO 2000-US2285 W 20000128

AB Time dependent iterative reactions are carried out in microscale fluidic
channels by configuring the channels such that reagents from different
sources are ***delivered*** to a central reaction zone at different

times during the anal., allowing for the performance of a variety of time dependent, and/or iterative reactions in simplified microfluidic channels. Exemplary analyses include the detn. of dose responses for biol. and biochem. systems. A ""device"" was used to test the dose response of THP-1 cells as a model calcium flux assay.

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:421009 CAPLUS

DN 133:40208

TI Ultrafiltration ""device"" and method of forming same

IN Bowers, William F.; Yantopoulos, Basil; Towle, Timothy

PA Orbital Biosciences, Llc, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000035565	A2 20000822	WO 1999-US28757	19991203
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WO 2000035565	A2 20001123		
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W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU,

CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN,

IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG,

MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL,

TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE,

DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BE, BF, BJ,

CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6269957 B1 20010807 US 1999-454391 19991203

EP 1144094 A2 20011017 EP 1999-964102 19991203

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, U, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, FI

PRAI US 1998-111068 P 19981204

US 1999-116890 P 19990122

WO 1999-US28757 W 19991203

AB An ultrafiltration ""device"" has a filter membrane sealed inside a reservoir body, such as a tube. The tube has one or more ports and a closed portion distal to the port(s), and the filter membrane is sealed to the body along a closed contour widely surrounding the port(s) to provide a large area filtered outflow path. The method is effective to rapidly isolate a predetd. amt. of a desired retentate in the distal portion of the tube. The method and ""device"" are also useful for quant. transfer of smaller mols. and for multi-step processing of sample arrays. The vessels have a high filter area to vol. ratio, maintain open filter surfaces and high rates of filtration throughout the spin, and are fully compatible with robotic loading, multistage operation and in situ multiwell plate filtrate and/or retentate assay or transfer. Attachment of the filter may be effected by heat welding. Preferably the vessel and filter are positioned between a press member and a heat sink and a super heated tool ""contacts"" the press member to selectively ""deliver"" a defined bolus of heat to the weld areas.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:227543 CAPLUS

DN 132:25600

TI Method, ""device"" and kit for performing gene therapy

IN Tachibana, Katsuro; Hansmann, Douglas R.

PA Ekos Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000018468	A1 20000406	WO 1999-US15443	19990708
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W: JP

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,

PT, SE

PRAI US 1998-181063 19980925

AB A catheter is provided for performing gene therapy on a selected section of a body ""lumen"". The catheter comprises a distal catheter body including one or more expandable members for occluding sections of the body ""lumen"" proximal and/or distal to the selected section of the body ""lumen""; a gene therapy compn. ""delivery"" ""lumen"" connected to one or more gene therapy compn. ""delivery"" ports at the distal catheter body for ""delivering"" a gene therapy compn. to the selected section of the body ""lumen"". The gene therapy compn. ""delivery"" ""lumen"" housing a gene therapy agent; a washing ""lumen"" connected to one or more washing ports for ""delivering"" fluid to wash the selected section of the body ""lumen""; and an ultrasound transducer for ""delivering"" ultrasound energy to the selected section of the body ""lumen"".

RE.CNT 7

RE

(1) Brnken, A; US 5735811 A 1998

(2) Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp; WO 9740679 A 1997 CAPLUS

(3) Jin, S; US 5498238 A 1998

(4) Katsuro, T; WO 9818391 A 1998

(7) Varadarajan, R; WO 9428873 A 1994 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2000:15063 CAPLUS

DN 132:81262

TI Filtration and extraction ""device"" and method of using the same

IN Crosby, Mark A.

PA Biosar, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 2000000265	A1 20000106	WO 1999-US14286	19990621
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W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ,

DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN, IS,

JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK,

MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ,

TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD,

RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,

CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6090572 A 20000718 US 1998-105309 19980626

AU 9949803 A1 20000117 AU 1999-49603 19990621

EP 1089800 A1 20010411 EP 1999-933568 19990621

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, U, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

TW 408189 B 20000921 TW 1999-88110681 19990624

US 6207445 B1 20010327 US 2000-617394 20000717

PRAI US 1998-105309 A 19980626

WO 1999-US14286 W 19990621

AB The present invention involves a simple, disposable, manual filtration and extn. ""device"" and method of use that provides a sample directly to an anal. method. The ""device"" is capable of providing a clarified liq. ready for anal. or disposal as appropriate for the specific analyte of interest, and is capable of capturing particulate materials and allowing for further extn. of those particles directly with the ""device"". Once extd., the ""device"" will ""deliver"" a liq. contg. the analyte of interest to an anal. method. The filtration and extn. ""device"" includes a plant body having an open top end and an internal wall defining an inner chamber. A sealing mechanism is adapted to seal the open top end of the body. A gradient filter assembly including at least one filter is supported by a support assembly carried by the body. The plant body is adapted to be squeezed by a user's fingers so as to impart a pos. pressure in the chamber sufficient to cause a fluid in the chamber to flow through the filter assembly. The ""device"" was used to detect Chlamydia in urine samples.

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Babson, A; US 3698561 A 1972 CAPLUS

(2) Carter, W; FR 2286172 A 1978

(3) Gerarde, H; US 3463322 A 1969

(4) Novak, M; US 2765923 A 1956

(5) PALL Corp; EP 0471420 A 1992

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:753388 CAPLUS

DN 132:1798

TI Multimolecular ""devices"" , drug ""delivery"" systems and

single-molecule selection

IN Cubicciotti, Roger S.

PA Molecular Machines, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 276 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 9960169	A1 19991125	WO 1999-US11215	19990520
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W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,

DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GR, GU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP,

KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,

MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,

TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK,

ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG,

CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6287785 B1 20010911 US 1998-81930 19980520

AU 9941947 A1 19991206 AU 1999-41947 19990520

EP 1080231 A1 20010307 EP 1999-925714 19990520

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, U, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,

IE, FI

PRAI US 1998-81930 A 19980520

WO 1999-US11215 W 19990520

AB Single-mol. selection methods are provided for detecting and identifying useful synthetic nucleotides, e.g., ""aptamers"" ""ribozymes"" catalytic ""DNA"" mols., nucleotide catalysts, nucleotide ligands and nucleotide receptors. Methods for selecting shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces are also provided. Paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposing selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide mols. into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are also provided. Aptameric and nonaptameric multimol. ""devices"" , imprints and ""delivery"" systems are also provided, including mol. adsorbents, adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors, and drug ""delivery"" systems. Thus, a 30-nucleotide defined ""DNA"" sequence capable of specifically binding to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) was selected by repeated cycles of partitioning and amplification of progressively higher-affinity ""nucleic"" ""acid"" ligands from a candidate mixd. A 2nd defined ""DNA"" segment was designed to hybridize to a region of the 1st of 2 types of single-stranded arms of the outermost layer of a 4-layer ""DNA"" dendrimer. A synthetic heteropolymer comprising these 2 defined ""DNA"" sequences sepd. by a 15-nucleotide spacer was produced with an automated ""DNA"" synthesizer. This synthetic heteropolymer was then hybridized to the 4-layer ""DNA"" dendrimer as a molar ratio of .apprx (3-10):1 to produce a multivalent PSA-binding heteropolymeric hybrid which can be used in PSA assays which rely on secondary labeling reagents such as radiolabeled, biotinylated, or digoxigenin-modified oligonucleotides. Alternatively, a signal-generating species such as R-phycoerythrin can be attached directly to the heteropolymeric hybrid, which can be used as a primary labeling reagent.

RE.CNT 9

RE

(1) Cubicciotti; WO 95/16788 A1 1995 CAPLUS

(2) Cubicciotti; US 5656739 A 1997 CAPLUS

(3) Cubicciotti; US 5738305 A 1998 CAPLUS

(4) Dattagupta; US 4724202 A 1988 CAPLUS

(5) Gilead Sciences, Inc; WO 92/14843 1992 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:404880 CAPLUS

DN 131:83518

TI ""Device"" and method for producing dry pharmaceutical particles

IN Ganai Calvo, Alfonso

PA Universidad de Sevilla, Spain

SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9908833	A1	19990624	WO 1998-182054	19981218
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6174489	B1	20010118	US 1998-191592	19981113
AU 9915729	A1	19990705	AU 1999-15729	19981216
AU 737888	B2	20010830		
EP 1037713	A1	20000927	EP 1998-960047	19981218
R: DE, ES, FR, GB				
US 6234402	B1	20010522	US 2000-605048	20000627
US 2001042793	A1	20011122	US 2001-853153	20010511
PRAI ES 1997-2854	A	19971217		
US 1998-191592	A	19981113		
ES 1998-1101	A	19980513		
WO 1997-ES34	W	19970218		
US 1998-192091	A1	19981113		
WO 1998-182054	W	19981216		
US 1998-171518	A2	19990421		
US 2000-605048	A1	20000627		

AB Atomized particles of a pharmaceutically active drug within a desired size range (e.g., 1-5 μ m) are produced from two immiscible fluids, a first fluid source containing the formulation to be atomized, and a second fluid source which is contained in a pressure chamber surrounding at least the area where the first liq. is to be provided. Upon presentation of the first fluid source to the second, the second fluid is forced out of an opening positioned in front of the flow path of the formulation. The first and second fluids interact dynamically to form a stable capillary microjet, which in turn results in the formation of a focusing funnel at the opening. Formulation passing through this focusing funnel will atomize upon exiting the opening of the pressurized chamber without phys. ***contacting*** the perimeter of the opening. Pharmaceutical formulations for use in the invention may be comprised of any therapeutic agent that can be atomized for patient ***delivery*** e.g. bronchodilators for pulmonary ***delivery*** or ***RNA*** or ***DNA*** sequence for gene therapy.

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Brenn, G; Chemical Engineering Science 1997, V52(2), P237 CAPLUS
(2) Dohnalova-Binkova, B; US 3700170 A 1972
(3) Ganun, A; WO 9743048 A 1997
(4) Neale, T; WO 9523030 A 1995
(5) Thiel, C; US 4352789 A 1982 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 22 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:286099 CAPLUS

DN 130:282448

TI In planta method for the production of transgenic plants using a needleless-hypodermic injection ***device*** for ***delivery*** of the transforming agent to floral tissues

IN Trolinder, Norma L.; Koonce, Linda

PA Cotton Incorporated, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9920778	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US21627	19981019
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5994824	A	19991130	US 1997-953987	19971020
AU 9898019	A1	19990510	AU 1998-98019	19981019
EP 1025247	A1	20000809	EP 1998-952283	19981019
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001520049	T2	20011030	JP 2000-517098	19981019
PRAI US 1997-953987	A	19971020		
WO 1998-US21627	W	19981019		

AB The present invention relates to a method for producing a transgenic plant in which a transforming agent such as a recombinant Agrobacterium or an isolated ***DNA*** mol. capable of conferring a desired phenotypic trait is injected into plant tissues using a needleless injection ***device***. A preferred embodiment of the method provides the precise ***delivery*** of the transforming agent to floral tissues of a plant, allowing the direct insertion of the ***DNA*** of the transforming agent into germinant cells of the plant that develop into seeds. Transformation of the flower allows direct introduction of transforming ***DNA*** into the germinant and therefore greatly increases the efficiency of generation of transgenic plants. Transformation of cotton by this method using a herbicide resistance marker resulted in about 10% of the progeny plants showing resistance.

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Agracetus; WO 9215675 A 1992 CAPLUS
(2) Bayley, C; THEORETICAL AND APPLIED GENETICS 1992, V83(5), P645 CAPLUS
(3) Chan, C; PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY REPORTER 1995, V13(1), P31
(4) Clovis Matton N.V.; WO 9208205 A 1992 CAPLUS
(5) Eidgenoss Tech Hochschule; EP 0400553 A 1990 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 23 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:136818 CAPLUS

DN 130:208805

TI Vaccination by topical application of genetic vectors

IN Tang, De-chu; Marks, Donald H.; Curiel, David T.; Shi, Zhongkai

PA The UAB Research Foundation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9908713	A1	19990225	WO 1998-US18739	19980813
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9887807	A1	19980308	AU 1998-87807	19980813
AU 737717	B2	20010830		
EP 1015035	A1	20000705	EP 1998-939363	19980813
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001510562	T2	20010918	JP 2000-509449	19980813
PRAI US 1997-55520	P	19970813		
US 1998-75113	P	19980211		
WO 1998-US18739	W	19980813		

AB The present invention provides a method of inducing an immune response in a non-invasive mode, comprising the step of: ***contacting*** skin of an individual in need of such treatment topically by applying to said skin an immunol. effective concn. of a genetic vector encoding a gene of interest. Also provided is a method of inducing an anti-tumor immune response in an animal in need of such treatment, comprising the step of: ***contacting*** skin of said animal topically by applying to said skin an immunol. effective concn. of a vector encoding a gene which encodes an antigen which induces an anti-tumor effect in said animal following administration. The genetic vector may include adenovirus recombinants, ***DNA*** /adenovirus complexes, ***DNA*** /liposome complexes, or any other vectors capable of expressing transgenes. Topical application of genetic vectors may preferably include a ***device*** as designed therein.

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Carson; US 5679647 A 1997 CAPLUS
(2) Crandall, W; WO 98/03641 A1 1998 CAPLUS
(3) Lu; Journal of Investigative Dermatology 1997, V108(5), P803 CAPLUS
(4) Niemiec; Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 1997, V86(8), P701 CAPLUS
(5) Weiner, N; International J of Pharmaceutics 1998, V162(1-2), P29 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 24 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1999:636045 CAPLUS

DN 131:268242

TI Matrices with memories and uses thereof

IN Nova, Michael P.; Parandoosh, Zahra; Senyei, Andrew E.; Xiao, Xiao Yi;

David, Gary S.; Satoda, Yozo; Zhao, Chanfeng; Potash, Hanan

PA Ironi, USA

SO U.S., 119 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 428,862.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5981923	A	19991005	US 1998-723423	19980930
US 5741462	A	19980421	US 1995-428692	19950425
US 5825562	A	19990720	US 1995-480198	19950807
US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567746	19951205
WO 9836438	A1	19981121	WO 1998-US6145	19980425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1998-633410	19980810
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1998-669252	19980824
US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1998-711426	19980905
US 6017498	A	20000125	US 1998-709435	19980908
WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1998-US15999	19981003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
AU 9872573	A1	19970428	AU 1998-72573	19981003
EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1998-634064	19981003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
WO 9749653	A2	19971231	WO 1997-US11035	19970824
WO 9749653	A3	19980228		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9735779	A1	19980114	AU 1997-35779	19970824
US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811
PRAI US 1995-428862	A2	19950425		
US 1995-473680	A2	19950807		
US 1995-480147	A2	19950807		
US 1995-480198	A2	19950807		

US 1995-484488 A2 19950607
 US 1995-484504 A2 19950607
 US 1995-538387 A2 19951003
 US 1995-567748 A2 19951205
 US 1996-839813 A2 19960402
 WO 1996-US8145 A2 19960425
 US 1996-633410 A2 19960610
 US 1996-669252 A2 19960624
 US 1996-711426 A2 19960905
 US 1996-709435 A2 19960908
 US 1995-184504 A2 19950607
 US 1996-20708 P 19960624
 US 1996-723423 A 19960630
 WO 1996-US15999 W 19961003
 US 1996-726703 B2 19961007
 US 1996-743984 A2 19961028
 US 1996-741685 B2 19961031
 US 1997-657800 B2 19970122
 US 1997-828253 B2 19970327
 WO 1997-US11035 W 19970824
 US 1997-945053 B2 19971021

AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials that are encoded with an optically readable code are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluorophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The memories include electronic and optical storage media and also include optical memories, such as bar codes and other machine-readable codes. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purif. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery***, chem. modification and other uses. Methods for tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, non-radioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided. Ninety-six matrixes with memories were used to construct a 24-member peptide library by std. Fmoc peptide synthesis. An antibody generated to one of the peptides was used to study trends in binding to other members of the library.

RE.CNT 113
 RE
 (3) Anon; FR 2110030 1972 CAPLUS
 (9) Anon; EP 0196174 A3 1986 CAPLUS
 (10) Anon; WO 8603840 1988 CAPLUS
 (11) Anon; WO 8801302 1988 CAPLUS
 (14) Anon; WO 9011524 1990 CAPLUS
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 25 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:401520 CAPLUS
 DN 131:35890

TI Compositions and methods for the ***delivery*** of biologically active molecules using genetic ally altered cells contained in biocompatible immunoisulatory capsules

IN Baetge, Edward E.; Hammang, Joseph P.; Gentile, Frank T.; Lindner, Mark D.; Winn, Shelley R.; Emerich, Dwayne F.
 PA CytoTherapeutics, Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 30 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US94/09289.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5908623	A	19990601	US 1995-450882	19950525
WO 9505452	A2	19950223	WO 1994-US9299	19940812
WO 9505452	A3	19950330		
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8897184	A1	19990304	AU 1996-97184	19961217
AU 717663	B2	20000330		
US 6264941	B1	20010724	US 1999-236246	19990125
PRAI US 1993-105278	B2	19930812		
WO 1994-US9299	A2	19940812		
AU 1994-75680	A3	19940812		
US 1995-450882	A1	19950525		

AB This invention provides improved ***devices*** and methods for long-term, stable expression of a biol. active mol. using a biocompatible capsule contg. genetically engineered cells for the effective ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. to effect or enhance a biol. function within a mammalian host. The novel capsules of this invention are biocompatible and are easily retrievable. This invention specifically provides improved methods and compns. which utilize cells transfected with recombinant ***DNA*** mols. comprising ***DNA*** sequences coding for biol. active mols. operatively linked to promoters that are not subject to down regulation in vivo upon implantation into a mammalian host. Furthermore, the methods of this invention allow for the long-term, stable and efficacious ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. from living cells to specific sites within a given mammal. In addn., this invention provides a general means for maintaining, for extended periods of time, the in vivo expression of transgenes. E.g., BHK cells genetically engineered to secrete nerve growth factor (NGF) were encapsulated within a poly(acrylonitrile vinyl chloride) hollow-***ber*** membrane and implanted into the striatum of adult Lewis rats for 1, 3, and 6 mo; upon explantation, the capsules were tested for NGF prodn. by the neurite outgrowth assay. After 1, 3, and 6 mo in vivo, the BHK-NGF loaded capsules were able to produce neurite outgrowth in PC12A cells equiv. to or greater than that of 50 ng/mL of NGF. No NGF activity was detectable in the conditioned medium from the BHK-control capsules. The encapsulated BHK-NGF cells released up to approx. 20 ng/day/capsule after 3 and 6 mo in vivo.

RE.CNT 43

RE
 (1) Aebischer; US 4892538 1990 CAPLUS
 (2) Aebischer; US 5106827 1992 CAPLUS
 (6) Anon; EP 181640 1985 CAPLUS
 (7) Anon; EP 188309 1986 CAPLUS
 (8) Anon; EP 301777 1989 CAPLUS
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 28 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1999:136747 CAPLUS
 DN 130:165143

TI Remotely programmable matrixes with memories with applications to biological processes

IN Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.
 PA IRORI, USA
 SO U.S., 56 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 480,147.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 18

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 5741462	A	19980421	US 1995-428662	19950425
US 5925562	A	19990720	US 1995-480196	19950607
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567748	19951205
CA 2216645	AA	19981121	CA 1996-2216645	19960425
WO 9636436	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US8145	19960425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
EP 822861	A1	19980211	EP 1996-916437	19960425
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, U, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
CN 1181720	A	19980513	CN 1998-183374	19980425
JP 11511238	T2	19990928	JP 1998-530562	19980425
AU 9859185	A1	19981129	AU 1996-59185	19960501
AU 707444	B2	19990708		
US 6100028	A	20000808		
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
US 6017496	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960908
US 5961923	A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930
WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1996-US15999	19961003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
AU 9672573	A1	19970428	AU 1996-72573	19961003
EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1996-934064	19961003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, U, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 8329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811
PRAI US 1995-428662	A2	19950425		
US 1995-473680	A	19950607		
US 1995-480147	A2	19950607		
US 1995-480196	A	19950607		
US 1995-484488	A	19950607		
US 1995-484504	A2	19950607		
US 1995-184504	A2	19950607		
US 1995-538387	A2	19951003		
US 1995-567748	A	19951205		
US 1996-839813	A	19960402		
WO 1996-US8145	W	19960425		
US 1996-833410	A2	19960610		
US 1996-669252	A2	19960624		
US 1996-711426	A2	19960905		
US 1996-709435	A2	19960908		
US 1996-723423	A	19960930		
WO 1996-US15999	W	19961003		
US 1996-726703	B2	19961007		
US 1996-743984	A2	19961028		
US 1996-741685	B2	19961031		
US 1997-657800	B2	19970122		
US 1997-828253	B2	19970327		
US 1997-945053	B2	19971021		

AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials with remotely addressable or remotely programmable recording ***devices*** that contain at least one data storage unit are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The data storage units are non-volatile antifuse memories or volatile memories, such as EEPROMS, DRAMS or flash memory. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purif. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery***, chem. modification and other uses. Methods for electronically tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, and other methods are also provided.

RE.CNT 46
 RE
 (7) Anon; EP 837750 A2 CAPLUS
 (9) Anon; FR 2110030 1972 CAPLUS
 (11) Anon; EP 0196174 A3 1986 CAPLUS
 (12) Anon; EP 0378059 A1 1990 CAPLUS
 (18) Anon; EP 0541340 A2 1993 CAPLUS
 ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 27 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:804168 CAPLUS

DN 130:29280

TI Improvement in medicament administration system

IN Nagata, Shunji; Kanaoka, Eri

PA Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA Japanese

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 8855104	A1	19881210	WO 1988-JP2374	19880529
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 8874548	A1	19881221	AU 1988-74548	19880529
EP 1013289	A1	20000628	EP 1988-621874	19880529
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

PI WO 8855104 A1 19881210 WO 1988-JP2374 19880529

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,

DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 8874548 A1 19881221 AU 1988-74548 19880529

EP 1013289 A1 20000628 EP 1988-621874 19880529

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PI WO 8855104 A1 19881210 WO 1988-JP2374 19880529

AB Disclosed is a drug prep. to be administered by a medicament administration ***device***, which can maintain high stability of a physiol. active substance. In prep. pharmaceutical preps. for mucosal application, particularly a pharmaceutical prep. to be inhaled by utilizing a jet nebulizer, an ultrasonic nebulizer, a const. rate sprayer, or a powder inhaler, the adoption of the step of ***contact*** with liposome or lipid microspheres in an aq. medium enables a physiol. active substance to be highly stabilized. A soln. contg. Interferon-gamma. was placed in an ultrasonic nebulizer, then a liposome dispersion (phospholipid content 125 .mu.M) was added to be used as a spray.

RE.CNT 14

RE

(1) Anon; EP 190928 A CAPLUS

(2) Anon; GB 2145107 A CAPLUS

(3) Anon; GB 2170815 A CAPLUS

(4) Anon; FR 2550706 A CAPLUS

(5) Anon; EP 287050 A CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 28 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:484959 CAPLUS

DN 129:133369

TI Microporation of tissue for ***delivery*** of bioactive agents

IN Eppstein, Jonathan A

PA Altea Technologies, Inc., USA; Eppstein, Jonathan A.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 168 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 8829134	A2	19880709	WO 1987-US24127	19871230
WO 8829134	A3	19881015		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2000513971	T2	20001024	JP 1988-504488	19870703
AU 8858232	A1	19880731	AU 1988-50232	19871230
EP 952850	A1	19981103	EP 1987-052878	19871230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001512329	T2	20010821	JP 1988-530298	19871230
PI WO 8829134	A2	19880709	WO 1987-US24127	19871230
WO 8829134	A3	19881015		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

AB A method of enhancing the permeability of a biol. membrane, including the skin or mucosa of an animal or the outer layer of a plant, to a permeant is described which utilizes microporation of selected depth and optionally .gtoreq.1 of sonic, electromagnetic, mech., and thermal energy and a chem. enhancer. Microporation is accomplished to form a micropore of selected depth in the biol. membrane and the porated site is ***contacted*** with the permeant. Addnl. permeation enhancement measures may be applied to the site to enhance the flux rate of a permeant, e.g. a drug, into an organism through the micropores and into targeted tissues within the organism; the parameters of these measures can be tailored to act selectively on specific tissue barriers. Microporation can also be used for minimally invasive or noninvasive monitoring of analytes in body fluids by enhancing their outward diffusion to the skin surface. Micropores .ltoreq.1000 .mu.m in diam. are produced by ablating the membrane with a heat source, a microlancet, a beam of sonic energy, a high-pressure jet of fluid, a short pulse of electricity, or a short light pulse emitted e.g. by a laser diode and focused on a site treated with a light-absorbing substance to generate heat at the site. The energy source is modulated to minimize sensory perception of the process, e.g. by use of energy pulses alternated with cooling or recovery periods. Pore depth is detd. by measuring the impedance properties of the tissue. Thus, a small drop of Cu phthalocyanine suspension in iso-PROH was evapd. on transparent adhesive tape which was then attached to the skin of a volunteer and irradiated with pulsed laser light to produce a pore in the stratum corneum extending to the epidermis. Interstitial fluid (5 .mu.L) collected from the pore was analyzed for glucose with a glucometer in normal and diabetic subjects. The av. temporal lag between blood and interstitial fluid glucose levels in response to a glucose load was only 6.2 min; an equation relating blood and interstitial fluid glucose levels is presented. In another expt., a soln. contg. lidocaine and a permeation enhancer was applied to a grid of similarly produced micropores in the skin to produce numbness; permeation was further increased by application

of ultrasound through a transducer.

L15 ANSWER 29 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1998:268400 CAPLUS

DN 128:326528

TI Silver implantable medical ***device***

IN Bates, Brian L.; Osborne, Thomas A.; Roberts, Joseph W.; Fearnot, Neal E.; Kozma, Thomas G.; Ragheb, Anthony O.; Voorhees, William D., III

PA Cook Inc., USA; Med Institute, Inc.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9817331	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US19188	19971023
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9749959	A1	19980515	AU 1997-49959	19971023
PI WO 9817331	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US19188	19971023
US 1996-741585		19961031		
US 1997-803843		19970224		
WO 1997-US19188		19971023		

AB A silver implantable medical ***device*** includes a structure adapted for introduction into the vascular system, esophagus, trachea, colon, biliary tract, or urinary tract; at least one layer of a bioactive material deposited on one surface of structure; and at least one porous layer deposited over the bioactive material layer deposited on one surface of structure and the bioactive-material-free surface. Also included is a layer or impregnation of silver. Preferably, the structure is a coronary stent. The porous layer is comprised of a polymer applied preferably by vapor or plasma deposition and provides a controlled release of the bioactive material. It is particularly preferred that the polymer is a polyamide, parylene or a parylene deriv., which is deposited without solvents, heat or catalysts, merely by condensation of a monomer vapor. Silver is included as a base material, coating or included in a camter, drug, medicament material utilized with the implantable stent.

L15 ANSWER 30 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1

AN 1998:400863 BIOSIS

DN PREV19980400863

TI Microcapillary electrophoresis ***devices*** fabricated using

polymeric substrates and X-ray lithography

AU Ford, Sean M.; Kar, Bili; McWhorter, Scott; Davies, Jack; Soper, Steven A.

(1); Klopff, Mike; Calderon, Gina; Saile, Volker

CS (1) Dep. Chem., Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1804 USA

SO Journal of Microcolumn Separations, (1998) Vol. 10, No. 5, pp. 413-422.

ISSN: 1040-7685.

DT Article

LA English

AB An integrated microdevice for the analysis of ***DNA*** restriction fragments or sequencing fragments is currently being constructed in our laboratory and consists of two principal components: a piezo-driven micropump and a microelectrophoresis ***device*** with integrated fluorescence detector. The syringe pump consisted of a piezoelectric actuator and a pivoted lever for amplification to ***deliver*** solvents free from pump pulsations at volumetric flow rates approaching 1 nL/min, even at high loading levels (high output pressures). The flow was programmed by controlling the voltage waveform to the piezo-actuator to produce a linear displacement of 80 Am and, by using the pivoted lever, a total linear displacement of 650 mum was achieved. The total volume ***delivered*** in a single pump stroke was 565 nL. The piezo-pump was found to adequately ***deliver*** stable flow of solutions with loading pressures as high as 3.79 X 105 Pa (actual loading pressure at the piezo is 3.41 X 108 Pa). The second component consisted of an electrophoresis ***device*** micromachined in polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) using X-ray lithography (LIGA). The ***device*** was fabricated using a transfer mask technique, in which the channel topography was transferred to a PMMA substrate coated with a positive photoresist and a thin Au/Cr plating base using an optical mask with subsequent X-ray exposure to produce the desired channel topography. The channels were found to be 20 mum in width (determined by optical mask) with channel depths of 50 Am (determined by X-ray exposure time) and aspect ratios of approximately 1:10,000, significantly better than those obtained using wet-chemical etching in glass. The detection apparatus used a ***fiber*** optic to ***deliver*** the laser light to the electrophoresis ***device*** with the emission collected via the same ***fiber*** and the wavelength sorting accomplished with a dichroic filter. Since the electroosmotic flow in the PMMA was found to be approximately 5 times smaller compared to glass at typical separation pH for ***DNA*** (8.6), the walls of the PMMA ***device*** would not require a polymer coating to reduce this flow when performing high-resolution ***DNA*** separations.

L15 ANSWER 31 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1997:377878 CAPLUS

DN 128:347315

TI Hybrid matrix implants and explants

IN Mineau-Hanschke, Rochelle

PA Translaryngic Therapies, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9715195	A1	19970501	WO 1996-US17114	19961025
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				

US 5965125 A 19991012 US 1995-548002 19951025
 AU 9874744 A1 19970515 AU 1995-74744 19951025
 AU 706563 B2 19960617
 CN 1205613 A 19990120 CN 1996-109324 19961025
 EP 917428 A1 19990528 EP 1996-936960 19961025
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
 BR 9811248 A 19991228 BR 1996-11248 19961025
 JP 2000501299 T2 20000208 JP 1997-516803 19961025
 NO 9801859 A 19980824 NO 1998-1859 19980424
 PRAI US 1995-548002 19951025
 WO 1996-US17114 19961025
 AB An implantable ***device*** having a body of matrix material made up of insol. collagen fibrils, and disposed therewithin: (a) a plurality of vertebrate cells; and (b) a plurality of microspheres each of which consists primarily of one or more of the following materials: collagen, polystyrene, dextran, polyacrylamide, cellulose, calcium alginate, latex, polysulfone, or glass. A clonal cell strain of human fibroblasts stable transfected with the plasmid pXGH302 secreting recombinant human growth hormone was prep. and combined with porous collagen microspheres in a hybrid matrix.

L15 ANSWER 32 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1997:32428 CAPLUS
 DN 128:303463
 TI Matrixes with memories, sensors with memories and uses thereof
 IN Nova, Michael P.; Potash, Hanan; Xiao, Xiao-Yi; Sargent, Bradley J.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.
 PA Itrori, USA; Nova, Michael P.; Potash, Hanan; Xiao, Xiao-Yi; Sargent, Bradley J.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 321 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1995-US15099	19951003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
US 5874214 A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003	
US 6025129 A	20000215	US 1995-567746	19951205	
US 6100028 A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610	
US 6319668 B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624	
US 6284459 B1	20010904	US 1996-711428	19960905	
US 6017498 A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960908	
US 5961923 A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930	
AU 9872573 A1	19970428	AU 1996-72573	19961003	
EP 853497 A2	19980722	EP 1996-934084	19961003	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6329139 B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811	
PRAI US 1995-538387 A	19951003			
US 1995-567746 A	19951205			
US 1996-633410 A	19960610			
US 1996-669252 A	19960624			
US 1996-711428 A	19960905			
US 1996-709435 A	19960908			
US 1996-723423 A	19960930			
US 1995-428862 A2	19950425			
US 1995-184504 A2	19950607			
US 1995-473860 A	19950607			
US 1995-480147 A	19950607			
US 1995-480198 A	19950607			
US 1995-484488 A	19950607			
US 1995-484504 A2	19950607			
WO 1996-US15145 A2	19960425			
WO 1996-726703 B2	19961007			
US 1996-743984 A2	19961028			
US 1996-741885 B2	19961031			
US 1997-857800 B2	19970122			
US 1997-826253 B2	19970327			
US 1997-945053 B2	19971021			
AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials that are encoded with an optically readable code are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays, and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluorophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The memories include electronic and optical storage media and also include optical memories, such as bar codes and other machine-readable codes. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, sensors and drug ***delivery***, chem. modification, and other uses. Methods for tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, nonradioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided. Sensors contg. a memory in combination with a matrix are also provided.				

L15 ANSWER 33 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
 AN 1997:182453 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199799481656
 TI Cationic liposomes as an oligonucleotide carrier: Mechanism of action.
 AU Zelphati, Olivier; Szoka, Francis C., Jr. (1)
 CS (1) Univ. California, Sch. Pharmacy, Dep. Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chem., San Francisco, CA 94143-0448 USA

SO Journal of Liposome Research, (1997) Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 31-49.
 ISSN: 0896-2104.
 DT General Review
 LA English
 AB Cationic liposomes are a useful in vitro but as yet unproven in vivo ***delivery*** system for oligonucleotides. An understanding of the mechanism of ***delivery*** mediated by cationic lipid/oligonucleotide complexes has been lacking. In this review, we describe recent results concerning several steps of the ***delivery*** process, including the formation of complexes, the intracellular distribution of the oligonucleotide and the lipid, as well as the uptake pathway and site of intracellular release. Cationic liposomes form a polyelectrolyte complex with the oligonucleotides, protect them from nuclease degradation, enhance their cellular uptake and improve the oligonucleotide potency. In the majority of cell types studied, cationic lipids ***deliver*** oligonucleotides into the cell predominantly via an endocytotic pathway rather than by fusion with the plasma membrane. We propose that the oligonucleotide is released from the complex when anionic lipids from the cytoplasmic facing lipid monolayer of the cell flip into ***contact*** with the complex, the anionic lipids then laterally diffuse into the complex and form a charged neutralized ion-pair with the cationic lipids. This leads to displacement of the oligonucleotide from the cationic lipid and its release into the cytoplasm. In most cell types this occurs after endocytosis of the complex rather than after fusion of the complex directly with the plasma membrane. These new concepts of oligonucleotide release in cells provide a useful starting point for the rationale improvement of this ***nucleic*** ***acid*** ***delivery*** system.

L15 ANSWER 34 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1997:97033 CAPLUS
 DN 128:112498
 TI Remotely programmable matrixes with memories and uses thereof
 IN Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.; Xiao, Xiao-Yi
 PA Itrori, USA; Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.; Xiao, Xiao-Yi
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 241 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9638438	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US16145	19960425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
US 5741482 A	19980421	US 1995-428862	19950425	
US 5925562 A	19990720	US 1995-480198	19950607	
US 5874214 A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003	
US 6025129 A	20000215	US 1995-567746	19951205	
EP 822861 A1	19980211	EP 1996-916437	19960425	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
JP 11511238 T2	19990928	JP 1996-530582	19960425	
AU 9650185 A1	19961129	AU 1996-59185	19960501	
AU 707444 B2	19990708			
US 6100028 A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610	
US 6319668 B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624	
US 6284459 B1	20010904	US 1996-711428	19960905	
US 6017498 A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960908	
US 5961923 A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930	
US 6329139 B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811	
PRAI US 1995-428862 A	19950425			
US 1995-473860 A	19950607			
US 1995-480147 A	19950607			
US 1995-480198 A	19950607			
US 1995-484488 A	19950607			
US 1995-484504 A	19950607			
US 1995-538387 A	19951003			
US 1995-567746 A	19951205			
US 1996-633410 A	19960610			
US 1996-669252 A	19960624			
US 1996-711428 A	19960905			
US 1996-709435 A	19960908			
US 1996-723423 A	19960930			
WO 1996-US15999 A2	19961003			
US 1996-726703 B2	19961007			
US 1996-743984 A2	19961028			
US 1996-741885 B2	19961031			
US 1997-857800 B2	19970122			
US 1997-826253 B2	19970327			
US 1997-945053 B2	19971021			
AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials with remotely addressable or remotely programmable recording ***devices*** that contain at least one data storage unit are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluorophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The data storage units are non-volatile antifuse memories or volatile memories, such as EEPROMS, DRAMS or flash memory. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery***, chem. modification and other uses. Methods for electronically tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, non-radioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided.				

L15 ANSWER 35 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:485790 CAPLUS

DN 125:123807

TI Localized ***delivery*** of factors enhancing survival of transplanted cells

IN Mooney, David J.; Langer, Robert S.; Vacanti, Joseph P.

PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA; Children's Medical Center Corporation

SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9818411	A1	19960620	WO 1995-US18358	19951214
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6281015	B1	20010828	US 1994-358235	19941218
CA 2207286	AA	19960620	CA 1995-2207286	19951214
EP 794780	A1	19970917	EP 1995-943823	19951214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10510818	T2	19981020	JP 1995-519275	19951214
PRAI US 1994-358235	A	19941218		

AB Growth factors and/or angiogenic factors are administered in combination with disocod, cells to be transplanted, preferably in microspheres with the cells on or in a polymeric matrix, to enhance survival and proliferation of the transplanted cells. Examples demonstrate that epidermal growth factor (EGF) was incorporated into microspheres fabricated from a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid using a double emulsion technique, the incorporated EGF was steadily released over one month in vitro, and it remained biol. active, as detd. by its ability to stimulate ***DNA*** synthesis, division, and long-term survival of cultured hepatocytes. EGF-contg. microspheres were mixed with a suspension of hepatocytes, seeded onto porous ***sponges***, and implanted into the mesentery of two groups of Lewis rats, to demonstrate efficacy in vivo. Two weeks after implantation in animals, ***devices*** which included EGF-contg. microspheres showed a two-fold increase in the no. of engrafted hepatocytes, as compared to implants which received blank microspheres.

L15 ANSWER 36 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1996:354007 CAPLUS

DN 125:2970

TI Automated molecular biological diagnostic system including generator, microelectronic relay system, and electrodes

IN Heller, Michael J.; Tu, Eugene; Montgomery, Donald D.; Butler, William F.

PA Nanogen, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 35

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9607917	A1	19960314	WO 1995-US11333	19950906
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, FI, JP, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5832957	A	19970527	US 1994-304657	19940909
AU 9535070	A1	19960327	AU 1995-35070	19950906
AU 702773	B2	19960304		
BR 9508908	A	19971028	BR 1995-8908	19950906
JP 10505497	T2	19980802	JP 1995-509682	19950906
EP 871888	A1	19981021	EP 1995-931748	19950906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
FI 9700957	A	19970507	FI 1997-957	19970308
PRAI US 1994-304657	A	19940909		
US 1993-146504	A2	19931101		
US 1994-271882	A2	19940707		
WO 1995-US11333	W	19950906		

AB Self-addressable, self-assembling microelectronic system for performing mol. diagnosis, anal., multi-step and multiplex reactions in microscopic formats. Actively controlled reactions include ***nucleic*** ***add*** hybridization, immunoassays, clin. diagnosis and multi-step combinatorial biopolymer synthesis. Controller interfaces with user via input/output ***devices*** preferably including a graphical display. The controller may interface with a power supply and interface, the interface providing selective connection to individual microlocations, polarity reversal, and selective potential or current levels to individual electrodes. A combined system for performing ***DNA*** sample prep., hybridization, detection and data anal. integrates multiple steps. Charged materials are transported preferably by free field electrophoresis. ***DNA*** complexity redn. is preferably achieved by binding ***DNA*** to a support, cleaving unbound materials such as by restriction enzymes, and transporting the cleaved fragments. Active, programmable matrix ***devices*** include a square matrix pattern with fanned out elec. connections and optional elec. connections beneath specific microlocations resulting in a highly automated ***DNA*** diagnostic system.

L15 ANSWER 37 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 2

AN 1997:126444 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799418257

TI Multiple capillary ***DNA*** sequencer that uses ***fiber***-optic illumination and detection.

AU Quesada, Mark A. (1); Zhang, Shihong

CS (1) Biol. Dep., Brookhaven Natl. Lab., Upton, NY 11973 USA

SO Electrophoresis, (1996) Vol. 17, No. 12, pp. 1841-1851.

ISSN: 0173-0835.

DT Article

LA English

AB An 8-capillary prototype electrophoresis system for ***DNA*** sequencing has been constructed. The sequence of 400-450 bases can be obtained from each capillary in less than an hour from sequencing reactions generated with four-color fluorescent terminators. Illumination of each capillary and collection of fluorescence is through individual optical ***fibers***. Resolution of the ***DNA*** ladder is through a replaceable sieving matrix of linear polyacrylamide in reusable coated capillaries. Light from an argon ion laser is introduced into a fused biconically tapered ***fiber***-optic splitter, and individual

fibers ***deliver*** approximately 10 mW of 514 nm light to each of the eight electrophoresis capillaries. Illumination and collection are by ***fibers*** normal to the surface of the electrophoresis capillary and at right angle to each other. Illumination by a ***fiber*** with low numerical aperture and collection by a ***fiber*** with high numerical aperture provides good sensitivity and signal-to-noise ratios without the need for microlenses (limit of detection: 1.5 times 10⁻¹¹ M fluorescein analog dye with a signal-to-noise ratio of 2). The eight collection ***fibers*** are passed in parallel through holographic filters for Rayleigh rejection and into an imaging spectrograph, which simultaneously displays the full fluorescence spectrum (475-648 nm) from the eight capillaries in parallel on the surface of an intensified charge-coupled ***device*** (CCD). The CCD is read out at a rate of 3.4 complete images per second.

L15 ANSWER 38 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 3

AN 1996:240498 BIOSIS

DN PREV199698788625

TI Localized ***delivery*** of epidermal growth factor improves the survival of transplanted hepatocytes.

AU Mooney, David J.; Kaufmann, Peter Matthias; Sano, Kaoru; Schwendeman, Steven P.; Majahed, Karen; Schloo, B.; Vacanti, Joseph P.; Langer, Robert

CS Dep. Chem. Eng., Mass. Inst. Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139 USA

SO Biotechnology and Bioengineering, (1996) Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 422-429.

ISSN: 0006-3592.

DT Article

LA English

AB Hepatocyte transplantation may provide a new approach for treating a variety of liver diseases if a sufficient number of the transplanted cells survive over an extended time period. In this report, we describe a technique to ***deliver*** growth factors to transplanted hepatocytes to improve their engraftment. Epidermal growth factor (EGF) was incorporated (0.11%) into microspheres (19 x 12 mu-m) fabricated from a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid using a double emulsion technique. The incorporated EGF was steadily released over 1 month in vitro, and it remained biologically active, as determined by its ability to stimulate ***DNA*** synthesis, cell division, and long-term survival of cultured hepatocytes. EGF-containing microspheres were mixed with a suspension of hepatocytes, seeded onto porous ***sponges***, and implanted into the mesentery of two groups of Lewis rats. The first group of animals had their portal vein shunted to the inferior vena cava prior to cell transplantation (portal-caval shunt = PCS), and the second group of animals did not (nonPCS). This surgical procedure improves the survival of transplanted hepatocytes. The engraftment of transplanted hepatocytes in PCS animals was increased twofold by adding EGF microspheres, as compared to adding control microspheres that contained no growth factors. ***Devices*** implanted into non-PCS animals had fewer engrafted hepatocytes than ***devices*** implanted into PCS animals, regardless of whether blank or EGF-containing microspheres were added. These results first indicate that it is possible to design systems which can alter the microenvironment of transplanted hepatocytes to improve their engraftment. They also suggest that hepatocyte engraftment is not improved by providing single growth factors unless the correct environment (PCS) is provided for the transplanted cells.

L15 ANSWER 39 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:690134 CAPLUS

DN 123:76410

TI Automated hybridization/imaging ***device*** for fluorescent multiplex ***DNA*** sequencing

IN Weiss, Robert B.; Kimball, Alvin W.; Gesteland, Raymond F.; Ferguson, F. Mark; Dunn, Diane M.; Di Sera, Leonard J.; Cherry, Joshua L.

PA University of Utah, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9511981	A1	19950504	WO 1994-US11918	19941018
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5470710	A	19951128	US 1993-141234	19931022
CA 2174779	AA	19950504	CA 1994-2174779	19941018
AU 9481222	A1	19950522	AU 1994-81222	19941018
EP 724827	A1	19960807	EP 1995-900382	19941018
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI US 1993-141234		19931022		
WO 1994-US11918		19941018		

AB A method is disclosed for automated multiplex sequencing of ***DNA*** with an integrated system. This system comprises a hybridization chamber for a membrane contg. size-fractionated multiplex sequencing reaction products, app. for fluid ***delivery*** to the chamber, imaging app. for image recording of fluorescence emanating from the membrane, and programmable controller app. for controlling operation of the system. The multiplex reaction products are hybridized with a probe, then an enzyme is bound to the probe, and a fluorogenic substrate is introduced into the chamber by the fluid ***delivery*** app. The enzyme converts the fluorogenic substrate into a fluorescent product which, when illuminated in the chamber, produces a fluorescence pattern of hybridization. The pattern of hybridization is imaged by a CCD camera to obtain a series of digital signals, which are converted by the controller app. into a nucleotide sequence. The app. can also be used for colony and plaque hybridization, and Southern, Northern, and Western blots.

L15 ANSWER 40 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 1995:568548 CAPLUS

DN 122:283842

TI Improved compositions and methods for the ***delivery*** of biologically active molecules using genetically altered cells contained in biocompatible immunosolatory capsules

IN Baetge, E. Edward; Hammang, Joseph P.; Gentile, Frank T.; Lindner, Mark D.; Winn, Shelley R.; Emerich, Dwaine F.

PA Cytotherapeutics, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 9505452 A2 19950223 WO 1994-US9299 19940812
 WO 9505452 A3 19950330
 W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB,
 GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW,
 NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN
 RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
 NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
 CA 2169292 AA 19950223 CA 1994-2169292 19940812
 AU 9475680 A1 19950314 AU 1994-75680 19940812
 JP 09508002 T2 19970819 JP 1994-504228 19940812
 EP 802800 A2 19971029 EP 1994-825821 19940812
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE
 US 5908623 A 19990601 US 1995-450862 19950525
 FI 9800811 A 19980409 FI 1996-611 19960209
 NO 9800547 A 19980412 NO 1996-547 19960212
 AU 9897184 A1 19990304 AU 1998-97184 19981217
 AU 717863 B2 20000330
 US 6284941 B1 20010724 US 1999-238246 19990125
 PRAI US 1993-105778 A 19930812
 AU 1994-75680 A3 19940812
 WO 1994-US9299 W 19940812
 US 1995-450862 A1 19950525

AB This invention provides improved ***devices*** and methods for long-term, stable expression of a biol. active mol. using a biocompatible capsule contg. genetically engineered cells for the effective ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. to effect or enhance a biol. function within a mammalian host. The novel capsules of this invention are biocompatible and are easily retrievable. This invention specifically provides improved methods and compns. which utilize cells transfected with recombinant ***DNA*** mols. comprising ***DNA*** sequences coding for biol. active mols. operatively linked to promoters that are not subject to down regulation in vivo upon implantation into a mammalian host. Furthermore, the methods of this invention allow for the long-term, stable and efficacious ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. from living cells to specific sites within a given mammal. In addn., this invention provides a general means for maintaining, for extended periods of time, the in vivo expression of transgenes. ***Delivery*** of human nerve growth factor (hNGF) in rats and primates with a novel T1/T2 hybrid capsules contg. transfected BHK cells was demonstrated.

L15 ANSWER 41 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 4
 AN 1995:437107 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199598451407
 TI A versatile vector for gene and oligonucleotide transfer into cells in culture and in vivo: Polyethylenimine
 AU Boussif, Otmame (1); Lezoualc'h, Frank; Zanta, Maria Antonietta (1); Mergny, Moïgan Djavaheri; Scherman, Daniel; Demeix, Barbara; Behr, Jean-Paul (1)
 CS (1) Lab. Chim. Genet., Unite Rech. Assoc. 1386 Cent. Natl. Rech. Sci., Fac. Pharm., F-67401 Illkirch France
 SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1995) Vol. 92, No. 16, pp. 7297-7301.
 ISSN: 0027-8424.
 DT Article
 LA English

AB Several polycations possessing substantial buffering capacity below physiological pH, such as lipopolyamines and polyamidoamine polymers, are efficient transfection agents per se i.e., without the addition of cell targeting or membrane-disruption agents. This observation led us to test the cationic polymer polyethylenimine (PEI) for its gene ***delivery*** potential. Indeed, every third atom of PEI is a protonable amino nitrogen atom, which makes the polymeric network an effective "proton sponge" at virtually any pH. Luciferase reporter gene transfer with this polycation into a variety of cell lines and primary cells gave results comparable to, or even better than, lipopolyamines. Cytotoxicity was low and seen only at concentrations well above those required for optimal transfection. ***Delivery*** of oligonucleotides into embryonic neurons was followed by using a fluorescent probe. Virtually all neurons showed nuclear labeling, with no toxic effects. The optimal PEI cation/anion balance for in vitro transfection is only slightly on the cationic side, which is advantageous for in vivo ***delivery***. Indeed, intracerebral luciferase gene transfer into newborn mice gave results comparable (for a given amount of ***DNA***) to the in vitro transfection of primary rat brain endothelial cells or chicken embryonic neurons. Together, these properties make PEI a promising vector for gene therapy and an outstanding core for the design of more sophisticated ***devices***. Our hypothesis is that its efficiency relies on extensive lysosome buffering that protects ***DNA*** from nuclease degradation, and consequent lysosomal swelling and rupture that provide an escape mechanism for the PEI ***DNA*** particles.

L15 ANSWER 42 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
 AN 95058748 EMBASE
 DN 1995058748
 TI Prevention of restenosis after coronary angioplasty: Towards a molecular approach?
 AU Feldman L.J.; Riessen R.; Sleg P.G.
 CS Unite Physiopathologie Coeur Arteres, Faculte Bichat, Service de Cardiologie, 48 Rue Henri-Ruchard, Paris 75018, France
 SO Fundamental and Clinical Pharmacology, (1995) 9/1 (8-16).
 ISSN: 0767-3981 CODEN: FCPHEZ
 CY France

DT Journal: General Review
 FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
 G30 Pharmacology
 G37 Drug Literature Index
 LA English
 SL English
 AB Restenosis after coronary angioplasty, the main limitation of interventional cardiology, remains an unsolved issue. The failure to-date of all pharmacological attempts at prevention has prompted the development of alternative strategies. A mechanistic approach to the problem of restenosis is based on the assumption that creating a more satisfactory acute angioplasty result would reduce the development of restenosis. With the exception of coronary stenting, however, none of the new angioplasty ***devices*** have convincingly reached this goal. Furthermore, recent advances in the field of vascular biology have opened new avenues for a molecular approach of restenosis. Better understanding of the pathophysiology of restenosis, in conjunction with high-pace development of catheter, polymer, and virus technologies, provide opportunities to

deliver agents - drugs, genes, or ***antisense*** oligonucleotides - locally, at the site of angioplasty to interfere specifically with the restenosis process. Some of these molecular strategies are currently being investigated in animal models. Clinical application of a molecular approach to prevent restenosis, however, will require close collaboration between physicians, molecular biologists, and bio-engineers.

L15 ANSWER 43 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1993:678781 CAPLUS
 DN 119:278781
 TI Gene therapy using the Intestine
 IN Henning, Susan June; Ledley, Fred D.
 PA Baylor College of Medicine, USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
 CODEN: PUXXD2

DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI WO 9319680	A1 19931014	WO 1993-US3113	19930402
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, UA			
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 9339728	A1 19931108	AU 1993-39728	19930402
US 5821235	A 19981013	US 1995-376473	19950120
US 5786340	A 19980728	US 1995-472163	19950607
PRAI US 1992-882882	19920403		
WO 1993-US3113	19930402		
US 1995-376473	19950120		

AB A method is disclosed for the in vivo introduction of a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** cassette into stem cells of intestinal epithelium. The ***nucleic*** ***acid*** cassette is introduced via a vector soln. The vector soln. can be ***delivered*** in a variety of ways, including through an insertion ***device*** (e.g. an endoscope), through catheters, through ligating and clamping the intestine after laparotomy, or through slow-release capsules. Once introduced into the intestinal epithelium, the vector soln. is allowed to ***contact*** the stem cells for a sufficient time for incorporation, usually 1-48 h. After sufficient incorporation, the insertion ***device*** and/or clamping and ligation procedure blockage are removed. Preferably, the procedure includes sufficient fluid to distend the intestine and provide addnl. access to the stem cells and the crypts. The procedure is useful in treating a variety of diseases, including metabolic disorders, endocrine disorders, circulatory disorders, coagulation disorders, cancer, and gastrointestinal disease. Animal studies of gene transfer into intestinal epithelial cells are reported; the retroviral vector had a beta-galactosidase reporter gene.

L15 ANSWER 44 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 5
 AN 1993:296432 BIOSIS
 DN PREV199398014657
 TI ***Delivery*** of whole liver-equivalent hepatocyte mass using polymer ***devices*** and hepatotropic stimulation.
 AU Uyama, Shiro (1); Kaufmann, Peter-Matthias; Takeda, Taichi; Vacanti, Joseph P.
 CS (1) Second Dep. Surg., Kyoto Univ. Japan
 SO Transplantation (Baltimore), (1993) Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 932-935.
 ISSN: 0041-1337.

DT Article
 LA English
 AB Using hepatocytes injected into prevascularized polymer ***sponge*** ***devices***, we studied hepatocyte survival and function after ***delivery*** of a whole liver-equivalent of cells into rats. LEW rats and enzyme-deficient Gunn rats served as recipients, respectively. Totally, 28.5 cm² (0.5-cm thick) of polyvinyl alcohol ***sponges*** were implanted per animal. Hepatotropic stimulation was induced by portal-caval shunt and partial (70% or 30%) hepatectomy. Recipient rats received 5 times 10⁸ hepatocytes (equivalent to whole rat liver) which were harvested from LEW and Wistar donors, respectively. After engraftment, histologic examination revealed hepatocyte remodeling in the ***device*** with capillaries lining plates of hepatocytes, and also tubular structures resembling early biliary radicles. BrdU staining revealed ***DNA*** synthesis in hepatocytes, providing evidence of regeneration within the grafts. Quantification of viable hepatocyte area at various time points was performed using computer-assisted morphometry. We then estimated a range of cell numbers from the quantitated cell area. The number of hepatocytes viable at day 7 was estimated at 27.5-46.0% and 8.6-11.0% in the mesentery and subcutaneous site, respectively. Thus the average number was estimated between 10.8% and 18.0% of initially injected hepatocytes. In the Gunn rat experiment, experimental rats that received normal Wistar hepatocytes showed a significantly greater decrease in total serum bilirubin compared with the concurrent control Gunn rats (P < 0.01). At week 1, serum bilirubin in experimental rats decreased to 74.7% (8.80±0.46 mg/dl) of pretransplantation level (9.10±0.47 mg/dl) and this was 71.4% of the control rats' bilirubin level (9.53±0.37 mg/dl). In conclusion, a hepatocyte mass equivalent to a whole rat liver can be ***delivered*** into prevascularized polymer ***sponge*** ***devices***. At day 7 between 10.8% and 18.0% of these hepatocytes were estimated to be engrafted and functioning. Further optimization of this technique is necessary before clinical application is considered.

L15 ANSWER 45 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
 AN 1989:160398 CAPLUS
 DN 110:160398
 TI Electrolytic patch for transdermal ***delivery*** of polypeptide drugs
 IN Sibalis, Dan; Rosen, Sanford
 PA Drug Delivery Systems, Inc., USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
 CODEN: EPXDXW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI EP 278474	A1 19880817	EP 1988-101857	19880209
EP 278474	B1 19960327		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE			
KR 9704037	B1 19970324	KR 1988-989	19880203
AT 135828	E 19960415	AT 1988-101857	19880209

CA 1317879 A1 19930518 CA 1988-558558 19880210
PRAI US 1987-12889 A 19870210
AB A compn. for electrolytic transdermal ***delivery*** comprises a polypeptide drug and an aq. cosolute/cosolvent with a neg. Setschenow const. The electrolytic ***delivery*** ***device*** comprises a reservoir for the compn., an elec. battery, 2 extended ***contacts***, and, optionally, a semipermeable membrane between the reservoir and the patient's skin. A transdermal ***delivery*** patch for the treatment of prostate cancer comprises the above system, having the reservoir filled with a soln. contg. 10% ***DNA*** (a variant of leuprolide acetate) and 1% urea.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:08:40 ON 14 DEC 2001)

FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:02 ON 14 DEC 2001
L1 13 S GENE DELIVERY DEVICE?
L2 2222280 S DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR RNA OR RIBOZYMES OR
APTAMERS OR ANTISE
L3 473 S L2 AND DELIVER? AND DEVICE?
L4 476 S L1 OR L3
L5 11 S L4 AND SPONGE?
L6 0 S L4 AND BRISTLE?
L7 0 S L4 AND BRUSH?
L8 20 S L4 AND FIBER?
L9 10 S L4 AND CONTACT
L10 16 S L4 AND CONTACT?
L11 3 S L4 AND POLYMERIZ?
L12 2 S L4 AND LUMEN?
L13 8 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 53 S L5 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
L15 45 DUP REM L14 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16 30 S L8 OR L9

=>

--Logging off of STN--

=>

Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SINCE FILE	SESSION	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST		138.19		138.34
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS) SINCE FILE				
TOTAL	ENTRY	SESSION		
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE		-19.40		-19.40

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:20:48 ON 14 DEC 2001